timeny can be easily corrected through the

power of juries to decide upon its credibility;

while its rigid exclusion tends to render jus-

tice blind in the worst sense to facts which

are often of vital importance to entire com-

THE DEMOCRACY.

General William McCandless, the Candidate for Auditor-General.

General William McCandless, who was yesterday

nominated by the Democratic State Convention at

Harrisburg for Auditor-General, on the fourth

ballot, was born in this city on September 29, 1834.

After receiving his education in the public schools,

he entered the machine shops of Richard Norris &

Son, in which he served an apprenticeship of five

years. He was subsequently employed as an en-

gineer on Western railroads, but soon abandoned

this calling, and, after studying law with Lewis C.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in April, 1861, he

enlisted as a private in Captain Timothy Mealey's

company, and when the regiment was recognized

as the 2d Regitaent Pennsylvania Reserves,

Mr. McCandless was elected major. In October,

1861, upon the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Al-

bert Magilton to the colonelcy of the 4th Regi-

ment, Major McCandless was elected and commis-

stoned lieutenant-colonel, and upon the retirement

of Colonel William B. Mann assumed command of

the regiment. In the Peninsular campaign he com-

manded his troops with skill, and on the first of

August, 1862, was promoted to the colonelcy for gal-

lant and meritorious conduct. At the battle of Bull

Run he was severely wounded and carried from the

field to Washington. He rejoined his regiment at

Sharpsburg and participated in Burnside's cam-

commanded the 1st Brigade of the Reserve Corps;

and during the absence of General Crawford in the

winter of 1863 and the following spring, he com-

On Thursday, the 5th of Mav, 1864, when the 1st

Brigade was cut off and surrounded in the Wilder-

ness, Colonel McCandless was captured, but in the

confusion that ensued he eluded his capturs and

made his escape through the dense forests, and ar-

rived safely in camp at Spottsylvania Court House.

manded the division.

paign. In Meade's campaign. Colonel McCandless

Cassidy, Esq., was admitted to the bar in 1858.

munities.

## Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

#### THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which lias attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer. Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELE-GRAPH Will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Assoclated Press will appear.

The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1% o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2%, 3%, and 4%. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-TION.

WHEN men are very hungry they cease to be choice in their diet. They do not insist upon mushroomed-beefsteak breakfasts and champagne suppers, but greedily devour whatever aliment kind chance may furnish, even if it is as repulsive as lizards or rattlesnakes. Prompted by this ravenous spirit, the office-hunting portion of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, who are nearly famished by their protracted exclusion from power, manifested at their convention yesterday a determination to regain the loaves and fishes of political emolument at any price. Their true principles and predilections were ignored when they nominated two soldier candidates and threw out what nearly half the convention was polite enough to consider "a bait for the nigger vote;" but hunger overcame their scruples. Their faithful wheel-horses and their true creed were offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of availability, and the Democracy are hoping that their ticket may receive a sufficient number of votes cast fer it, under a false impres sion of their real character, aims, and purposes, to secure a triumph which would unquestionably be denied if the faith that animates a very large proportion of their organization was publicly proclaimed. If General McCandless is sincerely honored by a majority of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for any portion of this military record, it is only that part which consists of his petulant letter to the Secretary of War, made some months before the Rebellion was finally subdued, in which he declined a brigadier-general's commission, and expressed the opinion that the true position of a citizen was at home. If all his military associates had shared this belief, the history of the last seven years would have been fearfully reversed, and the final triumph would have been reserved for Lee instead of Grant, and for the Confederacy instead of the Republic.

It is refreshing to find the Democracy picking out soldiers for its nominees, and resolving that the constitutional amendments are all binding and that repudiation must be repudiated; but confidence in the sincerity of this action is sadly disturbed by the palpable danger that it is only a new exhibition of the hypocritical homage which vice habitually pays to virtue. If the people wish to have Republican principles maintained, they will not venture to entrust this task to pretended converts who have only learned the soundness and justice of Republican doctrines by repeated but vain efforts to combat them.

It was no easy task for the Democracy to "flop over." Fifty-three delegates resisted to the last the resolution recognizing the validity of the amendments to the Constitution; and if that favorite Democratic editor and orator, Brick Pomeroy, had been present, the antirepudiation plank would not have been put into the platform without a struggle. But the Democracy want to win. Their distinguished candidate for Auditor-General had modestly pointed out a path to victory in his address to the Moyamensing Association in which he urged the nomination of men "against whose civil or military record the tongue of slander dare not wag." He had also kindly advised them that "no animal but an ass kicks a dead lion;" and the veteraxs in a long struggle against freedom had been most painfully impressed with the imperative necessity for a flank movement.

Another evidence of the prevalence of this overruling determination to win at any price, as well as by any means, was afforded by the enthusiasm awakened in the convention when Alderman McMullin, the hero of the Fourth ward returns of 1868. nominated as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Senator Wallace, the hero of coffee-pot naturalization papers. If such men can have full sway in manipulating the election. will matter little who goes to the polis, who stays at home, or how the bona fide votes are cast. And we can only wonder that a convention which reserved its sincere enthusiasm for McMullin and Wallace had enough brazen audacity to complain of the Registry law.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY. THE ratification of the Treaty of Washington, without amendment, by the large vote of 50 to 12, in the Senate yesterday will, we are sure, meet with the approbation of the best judgment of the nation. As one of the British Commissioners said at the banquet in New York night before last, the treaty is not what it would have been had it been prepared exclusively by either the Cabinets of London or of Washington, but, as all such compacts must be, it is the result of concessions on both sides. At the same time it must be confessed that the concessions made by the American Commissioners are of comparatively small importance in comparison with those made by the representatives of Great Britain. We

agree to submit the various points in controversy between the two nations to arbitration, while the British concessions involve a complete back-down from the position assumed by Earl Russell and his successors, and award us sentimental as well as material damages. Although the apology is conveyed in a rather back-handed way, the expressions of regret at the escape of the Alabama, and the establishment of new rules of international law to regulate such cases in the future, with the important provision that they be retrospective, cannot but be considered as an apology, and as ample a one as it is possible for us to obtain without a This method of getting out of a diffiulty is peculiarly British, and it reminds us exceedingly of the performances of the London Conference which endorsed Russia's annulment of the Black Sea treaty. The Russian Government at an opportune moment announced its intention to no longer regard the bargain which excluded its men-of-war from the Black Sea. The English immediately began not only to upon high moral grounds, but to threaten war. Russia stood firm, however; used as mild language possible, and readily consented to Earl Granville's proposition for a conference "without any foregone conclusions." The proposition to discuss the matter "without any foregone conclusions" was satisfactory to British pride, especially as Great Britain was not in a position to go to war, and the result of the conference was that Russia obtained all she wanted, as every one foresaw

she would do. It is not too much to say that

the Alabama controversy, and the prospect

that the United States would give aid

and comfort to Russia in the same fashion

that England did to the Southern Confede-

racy, had a most powerful effect in preventing

a war with Russia, and that the dread of a

fleet of Yankee Alabamas being launched

against British commerce was one good and

sufficient reason for non-interference in the

Franco-Prussian war. The events of the past

year profoundly impressed British statesmen

with an adequate idea of the importance of

arranging the difficulties with this country

at as early a day as possible, and upon almost

any terms that would not make Great Britain

ridiculous in the eyes of the world. The re-

sult of this anxiety to come to terms with us

is the Treaty of Washington, which, taking

all things into consideration, is a fair and

honorable settlement of our international

difficulties that does credit to both parties to

it. Apart from the fact that the treaty pro-

vides for a satisfactory adjustment of the Ala-

bama claims and other points at issue between

the United States and Great Britain, it has a

value to the world at large, inasmuch as it

sets forth new and important principles of

international law, and furnishes an example

of two great nations arranging their differ-

ences without a resort to arms. It establishes

a precedent that it is to be hoped other na-

tions may be induced to follow, and as a

statesmanlike effort in the interests of peace,

it may fairly figure in the records of the year

1871 as an offset to the horrors of the Franco-

THE DESTRUCTION OF PARIS.

THE madmen who have ruled in Paris since

the conquering Germans marched in triumph

through its streets have appropriately finished

their work by firing or blowing up the splen-

did palaces and other historical buildings

which were the pride of France and the ad-

miration of the world. The Germans, with a

moderation for which they have never had

half credit, prolonged the siege of Paris, at an

immense loss to themselves in men and

money, in order that its historical monuments

and its works of art might not be defaced;

and now the beautiful city is in all probability

a smoking ruin, Frenchmen themselves being

the incendiaries. The contempt expressed

boasted civilization of la grande na-

and it is difficult to find words to express the

disgust which such deeds must excite in the

hearts of impartial spectators. The burning

of Moscow was an act of lofty patriotism,

for which the Russians will ever be honored,

but the burning of Paris is a piece of vandal-

ism which entitles the scamps who applied

the torch to no more consideration at the

hands of their fellow-countrymen and the

world at large than so many wild beasts.

The only good that we can see as likely to

come out of so much evil is that the over-

weening pride of Frenchmen, and especially

of Parisians, will be effectually curbed in the

future, and the hard necessities of rebuild-

ing their fallen fortunes will check their aspi-

rations for false glory hereafter and for

revenge against the German conquerors,

which, according to all present probabilities,

CALIFORNIA resolutely upholds a relie of

barbarism by maintaining a State law which

forbids Chinamen from testifying in her

courts. Recently a party of Chinese miners

were robbed in open daylight. The robbers

are known, and were arrested, but will not be

punished, solely because the testimony of

their victims cannot be legally received.

Such a law is as stupid as it is unjust. Evils

that might be opprehended from Chinese tes-

can only lead to worse misfortunes.

tion certainly seems justified

circumstances

the saturnine Bismarck for the

88

under

Prussian war.

He then resumed the practice of law, and soon obtained a lucrative business, being principally identified with the illicit whisky cases in the United States courts. In 1866 he accepted the Democratic nomination for State Senator is the First district, and was elected over the Republican candidate, Jeremiah Nichols, notwithstanding that at the previous election the Republican candidate had secured a heavy majority. While at Harrisburg he occupied a leading position in the ranks of his party, and frequently participated in debates upon the more important questions of the day. In the summer of 1869, his friends made a spirited canvass in his favor for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but failed to secure much strength for him in the convention. Biding his time, he now has the opportunity of coming before the people of the State for the empty honor of defeat.

position of a citizen was at home.

#### OBITUARY.

Hon. J. J. Chappell. The death at Montgomery, Ala., is announced of Hon. J. J. Chappell, who was probably the oldest living ex-member of Congress. He was born in Fairfield district, S. C., January 19, 1782, and after practising for some years at the bar and filling several State offices, was elected a Representative in Congress, serving from 1813 to 1817. Mr. Chappel had disappeared from public notice long before his death at the advanced age of eighty-nine.

### NOTICES

A1 - 2 - 1	O a b .
HEAVY STOCK.	HEAVY STOCK.
FINE READY-M	ADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKE	R & BROWN,

OAK HALL. S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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3-16, 1/4, 1/6, and 1 inch thick.

# ROUGH AND RIBBED.

200 plates Ribbed, 24x60, % inch. 200 " 24x72, % " " 100 " " 24x84, 3 16 " 100 " " 28x80, 3-16 " 100 " " 24x72, % " 125 " 24x60, % inc Hammered, 24x60, % inch. 24x72, 14 " 24x60, 16 " 24x84, 16 " 16,000 feet Rough, 1/2 inch, assorted sizes. " Rough and Fluted.

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A few testimonials are given from a large mass of correspondence of similar character and tone:-I have worked on a Howe and Singer, and find none to work so beautiful as the American. It gives periect satisfaction. Mrs. Dr. J. H. YOCUM, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.

I have used a Howe, Grover & Baker, and Singer, and would not give the American Combination for all of them. It gives me perfect satisfaction. I consider it the best in the market. Mrs. J. REED,
No. 144 S. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md. The american is a perfect Gem of a machine. I would not take a hundred dollars for it if I could not

get another. It works beautiful, Mrs. amanda Faux, Espy, Pa. OFFICE OF THE TROY HOSIERY MANUFACTURING) COMPANY, TROY, N. Y., April 22, 1869. Your machine makes very satisfactory work, both as to quantity and to quality, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to be superior to anything I have yet seen for the purpose to which they are adapted.

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Tea-rose Sultings,
French Lawns,
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1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS,
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